(Raipur), Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal), Orissa (Bhubaneshwar), Rajasthan (Jodhpur) and Uttaranchal (Rishikesh). The PMSSY Scheme has been cleared by the Expenditure Finance Committee and will now be placed before the competent authority for approval. Pending these clearances, start up activities like construction of boundary wall, the process of selection of Project Consultant for providing comprehensive consultancy services and selection of architectural concepts/designs for AIIMS like institutions have been taken up. These institutions are expected to become operational after three years from the date of approval.

Unsafe injections

1923. SHRI ABANI ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of injections administered in various hospitals are unsafe according to a World Bank funded study;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof;

(c) whether the study of Indian National Injections Safety Association has also found that safety of injections in India is poorest at immunization clinics; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per findings of the study, funded by the World Bank and conducted by INCLEN, 69 per cent of injections given at Government Hospitals are unsafe. Half of this is due to (i) use of un-sterilized syringes and reuse of syringes and other half due to (ii) wrong injection practices namely (a) flushing syringes needle before use (b) wiping the needle (c) touching the needle surface (d) syringe and needle used on more than one patient (e) picking of glass syringe and needle from boiler by hand (f) multi dose vial not wiped clean before drawing (g) injections site not cleaned (h) recapping needle and (i) not flushing glass syringe after use before re-sterilization.

The other findings of the study indicates that immunization accounts for 17.5 per cent of total injections and 74 per cent of this are unsafe because of predominantly use of glass syringes.

No study by Indian National Injection Safety Association has come to the notice of the Government of India.

(d) The Government of India has decided to use Auto Disable (AD) syringes in place of glass syringes and needles in all immunization clinics in the country in 2005. AD syringes will take care of most of the causes of unsafe injections including some due to wrong habits as AD syringes are pre-sterilized and cannot be re-used.

NIMHANS

1924. SHRI K. B. KRISHNA MURTHY. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the courses being conducted by NIMHANS, Bangalore;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is lack of trained man power to treat mental disorders and neurological problems in the country; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the intake of various courses being conducted by NIMHANS to overcome the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) The names of courses conducted by NIMHANS, Bangalore are as follows:

(i) Ph.D Courses in Biophysics, Biostatistics, Epidemiology, Human Genetics, Mental Health Education, Mental Health & Social Psychology, Neuroanesthesia, Neurochemistry, Neuroimaging & Interventional Radiology, Neurology, Neuromicrobiology, Neurophysiology, Neurosurgery, Neurovirology, Phychiatry Nursing, Psychiatric & Neurological Rehabilitation, Psychiatric Social Work, Psychiatry, Psychopharmacology, Speech Pathology & Audiology.

(ii) DM Degree in Neuroradiology and Neurology.

(iii) M Ch. Degree in Neurosurgery

(iv) MD Degree in Psychiatry

(v) Diploma in Psychiatry